

VAVRA, J.; MYDLIL, V.

Influence of chlorpromazine on ventilation and oxygen consumption in newborn infants. Rev. Czech. med. 9 no.3:189-196 '63.

1. Chair of Hospital Paediatrics, Paediatric Faculty, Charles University, Prague. Director: Prof. J. Svejcar, M.D., D.Sc.  
(CHLORPROMAZINE) (RESPIRATION)  
(ENERGY METABOLISM) (RESPIRATORY FUNCTION TESTS)

KURES, H.; MACEK, M.; VAVRA, J.; VEJMOLOVA, J.

Ventilatory mechanics in diffuse lung fibrosis. Cesk. pediat.  
20 no.3:375-378 Mr '65

1. Pediatric Faculty of Charles University, Prague.

MYDLIČ, V.; VAVRA, J.

Importance of determining the respiratory rate in premature infants. Cesk. pediat. 19 no.9:828-836 S '64.

1. Katedra nemocniční pediatrie fakulty dětského lékařství v Praze, (vedoucí prof. dr. J. Svejcar).

MYDLIL, V.; VAVRA, J.

Some peculiarities of ventilation in premature infants. Cesk.  
pediat. 20 no.3:280-285 Mr '65

Some ventilatory values in the respiratory distress syndrome  
of premature infants. Ibid.:286-289

1. Faculty of Paediatrics, Charles University, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UDC 612.23:616.24(612.24)-373.173

VAVRA, J.; MACEK, M.; Chair of Medical Science for Physical Development, Faculty of Pediatrics, Charles University (Katedra Telovychovneho Lekarstvi Fakulty Detskeho Lekarstvi KU), Prague, Head (Vedouci) Docent Dr M. MACEK.

"Distribution of Gases in the Lungs at Different Levels of Respiration."

Prague, Casonis Lekarů Ceských, Vol 105, No 39, 23 Sep 66, pp 1064 - 1068

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The distribution was studied by the method of analysis of the expired nitrogen. At different levels of the pulmonary volume small amounts of oxygen were administered ; during subsequent expiration the nitrogen concentration in the expired gas was determined. Findings in patients with asthma and with emphysema are compared to findings on healthy subjects. 3 Figures, 1 Table, 12 Western references.

1/1

Country : Czechoslovakia  
 Category : Physical Chemistry - Crystals  
 Abs. Jour. : Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 6, 1959  
 Author : Vavra, Jiri  
 Institut. :  
 Title : Ferromagnetic Oxides of Iron

B-5

18350

Orig Pub. : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 4, 573-577

Abstract : Oxidation of hydrated FeO, obtained by precipitation of  $\text{FeSO}_4$  solution with solution of NaOH, KOH or  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ , by action of a solution of  $\text{NaNO}_3$ ,  $\text{KNO}_3$ , or  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ , resulted in formation of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$ , and calcining of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  in air yielded  $\gamma$ - $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ . Both oxides have a cubic lattice and exhibit ferromagnetic characteristics. A study was made of preparation of  $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4$  and  $\gamma$ - $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  and of effect of admixtures of Ni, Mn, Cu, Sn, Zn and Co on magnetic properties of  $\gamma$ - $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ .

V. Ruzicka

Card: 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Magnetism - Ferromagnetism.

F-

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 3, 1960, 6274

Author : Vavra, J.

Inst : -

Title : Ferromagnetic Oxides of Iron

Orig Pub : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun, 1959, 24, No 3, 657-662

Abstract : Translated from Chem. listy, 1958, 52, 573.

Card 1/1

- 74 -

DRBALEK, Z.; VAVRA, J.

Effect of the addition of polyvinyl alcohol in preparing the magnetically hard  $\gamma$ -iron (III)-oxides on the magnetic properties of end products. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:1063-1065 Ap '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut für Ton-, Bild- und Reproduktionstechnik,  
Prag.

PALKO, Stefan, inz.; JEDLICKA, Josef, inz.; CHLUM, Antonin, inz.; VAVRA,  
Josef, inz.; SEKYRA, Jaroslav, inz.; SINTAK, Josef, inz.

Comments of people's committee agencies on important problems  
of the water resources management. Vodni hosp 12 no.11:443-  
455 N '62.

1. Okresni vodchospodarska sprava, Kromeriz (for Sekyra).

VAVRA, J.; MATYASEK, V.; KALOUS, E.

Problems of price calculation in the food industry. p. 57

PRUMYSL, POTRAVIN. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 10, no. 2, February 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959.  
Unci.

VAVRA, Josef, dr.

General regulation of wholesale prices in the food industry.  
Prum potravin 13 no.3:113-115 Mr '62.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

VAVRA, Josef, dr.

General regulation of wholesale prices in the food industry.  
Special part. ~~Prum~~ potraviny 13 no. 4:169-173 Ap '62.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

VAVRA, Josef, dr.

Problems of the relation between the prices of agricultural raw materials and food products. Prum potravin 14 no.8:393-396 Ag '63.

1. Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

VAVRA, Jozef, inz., CSc.

Viscosity, swelling process, and dispersed light depolarization  
of natural caoutchouc solutions. Chem zvesti 17 no.6:373-377  
'63.

1. Katedra fyzikalnej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka,  
Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

VAVRA, Josef, dr.

Standard price lists in the food industry. Prum potravin  
15 no.4:160-163 Ap '64.

1. Ministry of Food Industry, Prague.

VAVRA, Jozef, inz., CSc.

Determining the size of natural rubber particles from the light dispersion and viscosimetric data. Chem zvesti 17 no.10/11:703-708 '63.

1. Katedra fyzikalnej chemie, Slovenska vysoka skola technicka, Bratislava, Kollarovo namesti 2.

HANUS, Borivoj; VAVRA, Karel

Some control algorithms for a digital computer. Stroj na zprac inf  
10:119-139 '64.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace National Enterprise, Prague.

CHYERNIK, Yan [Cernik, J.]; MISER, Adolf [Mlser, Adolf]; VAVROVA,  
Jaroslava [Vavrova, J.]; VAVRA, Milosh [Vavra, Milos]

Photographic properties of azo-stylobenzothiazine dyes. Zbur.  
nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin. 10 no. 1934-38 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut chislykh reaktivov. Brno, Chekhoslovakiya.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M  
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68341

Author : Vavra, Miloslav  
Inst :  
Title : Preserving Extended Fertility in Dwarf Apples.

Orig Pub : Ovochar. a zelinar., 1957, 5, No 3, 68-70

Abstract : In March 1955, thirteen-year old Summer Trus-  
vitana and Zutsalmagliyevy Renet dwarf apples  
were rejuvenated in the dry climate of Lednitsa  
on the Morava by using L. Cherniy's, O. Loud's,  
and B. Goravsko's method of clipping branches.  
The middle branches of the trees were half cut  
away, the upper branches more than the lower  
were also cut away, for it was the aim of the  
procedure that every branch should terminate  
in a young shoot. The trees put out an abun-

Card : 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Cultivated Plants. Fruits. Berries. M  
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 68341

dance of leaves which were greatly superior  
to the leaves of trees which had not been  
rejuvenated both in color and in size. The  
total leaf surface of the pruned trees was  
approximately twice as large as the total  
leaf surface of unpruned trees. In 1955, each  
rejuvenated tree bore a 6.7 kilograms higher  
yield than was born by an unrejuvenated tree.  
-- Ye. A. Parahina

Card : 2/2

VAVRA, Miloslav, doc. inz. CSc.

Contribution to the research on most suitable nutrition and  
nursing of fruit trees growing old. Rost vyroba 10 no.11;  
1177-1188 N '64.

1. Fruit Institute of the Higher School of Agriculture,  
Lednice na Morava.

SABACKY, Vladimír, inz.; HOMOLA, Bedřich, inz.; VAVRA, Miroslav, inz.;  
GALLAS, Jan

Effectiveness of the construction of main lumberyards depends  
on the use of heavy duty machines. Les cas 11 no.3:249-272  
Mr '65.

1. Enterprise Management of State Forests, Brno (for Sabacky  
and Homola). 2. Forest Enterprise Telc (for Vavra). 3. Forest  
Enterprise Rajnochovice (for Gallas). Submitted November 3,  
1964.

VAVRA, P.

New dust respirator. Rudy 11 no.5:178-179 My '63.

1. Dul Voftech, Pribram.

VAVRA, Rudolf; SANTHOLZER, V.

Validity of the quadratic law in electrocardiology. Cas. lek.  
cesk. 91 no.52:1547-1551 26 Dec 52.

1. Z Vojenske lekarske akademie v Hradci Kralove.  
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,  
quadratic law in)

VAVRA, R., Prof., MUDr.

~~.....~~  
Circulatory autoregulation. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.24-25:  
741-743 20 June 52.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke fysiologie v Hradci Kralove.  
(BLOOD CIRCULATION, physiology,  
regulation)

VAVRA, R., Prof., Dr.

Peripheral resistance. Cas. lek. cesk. 91 no.24-25:739-741  
20 June 52.

1. Z ustavu pathologicke fysiologie v Hradci Kralove.  
(BLOOD VESSELS, physiology,  
peripheral resist.)

VAVRA, R.

Plathysmography of the human brain. Sborn. lek., Praha 54 no.  
1-2:1-4 1952. (CJML 22:4)

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Head--  
Prof. R. Vavra, M. D.) Hradec Kralove.

VAVRA, Rudolf, prof. MUDr., DrSc.

Resistances in the greater circulation. Sborn. ved. prac. lek.  
fak. Karlov. Univ. 7 no.4:491-498 '64.

1. Prednosta katedry patologické fyziologie, Lékařské fakulty  
Karlový University v Hradci Králové.

VAVRA, R.; PETR, R.; LEDINSKA, N.

Certain plethysmographic reactions of the brain and the fingers  
in men. Sborn. lek., Praha 54 no. 1-2:5-11 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Head--  
Prof. R. Vavra, M. D.) and of the Surgical Clinic (Head--J. Bedrna,  
M. D.), Hradec Kralove.

VAVRA, R.

Velocity of pulse waves. Sborn. lek., Praha 53 no.8-9:195-201 1951.  
(CJML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Head --  
Prof. Rudolf Vavra, M.D.) Hradec Kralove.

VA'RA, R.

Arterial circulation. Sborn. lek., Praha 53 no.8-9:215-221 1951.  
(CIMJ, 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Head--  
Prof. Rudolf Vavra, M.D.) Hradec Kralove.

VAVRA, R.

Storage of pressure energy in arteries. Sborn. lek., Praha 53 no.8-9:  
202-207 1951. (CML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology (Head--Prof.  
Rudolf Vavra, M.D.) Hradec Kralove.

VAVRA, J.  
VANYSPEK, J.; VAVRA, R.; ZELENY, V.

Method of electroratínography in man. Cesk. ofth. 8 no.1:1-8  
Jan 1952. (CLML 22:2)

1. Of the Institute of Experimental Pathology and of the Eye  
Clinic of the Military Medical Academy in Hradec Kralove.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VAVRA, R: Chair of Pathological Physiology (Katedra Patologicke Fysiologie), Hradec Kralove.

"Diphosgene and Anhydrides of N-Carboxy-amino Acids."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 75

Abstract : Poisoning of the lungs by diphosgene or by N-carboxy anhydrides causes a toxic swelling after a latent period of several hours, a massive regeneration beginning 24 hours after poison administration, and a gradual clearing of pneumonia symptoms after 12 days. Both substances caused swellings with the same histological and histochemical aspects. No references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 30 Sep, 65.

1/1

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~~Effect of certain drugs on the peripheral circulation.~~ Sborn. lek.  
(CIML 20:8)  
53 no.1-2:4-21 1951.

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Prof. Rudolf Vavra, M.D.), Hradec Kralove.

VAVRA, Radomir, inz.

Some possibilities of speeding the dissolution of sodium silicate. Sklar a keramik 14 no.4:123-125 Ap '64.

1. Severoceske tukove zavody National Enterprise, Usti nad Labem.

VAVRA, Robert; KEDYK, Vlastimil.

Dr. Frantisek Smotlacha; on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Bot.  
zhur. 39 no.6:937-939 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Praga, Chekhoslovatskoye Mikologicheskoye obshchestvo.  
(Smotlacha, Frantisek, 1884- )

VAVRA, R.

Method of vectocardiography. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no. 35-36:  
(CLML 20:1)  
995-998 1 Sept. 1950.

1. Of the Institute of General and Experimental Pathology in  
Hradec Kralove (Head--Prof. Rudolf Vavra, M. D.).

VAVRA, Rudolf prof. MUDr., DrSc.

Ejection acceleration and work performance of the left ventricle  
of the heart. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. Univ. 9 no.1:  
411-417 '64.

1. Karlova Universita v Hradci Kralove.

POKORNY, Yan [Pokorný, Ján]; VAVRA, Radomír

Hydrogenation of fats. Pt.2. Sbor potrav VSCHT Vol.5,  
pt.2:121-162 '61 [publ. '62].

1. Kafedra chemie i ispytaniya pishchevnykh produktov,  
fakul'tet pishchevoy tekhnologii, Khimicheskoye-tekhnologicheskoye  
skiy institut, Praha, i Severocheské závody zhirovy  
promyshlennosti, nats predpr., Ústí nad Labem.

VAVRA, R.; PEREGRIN, J.; SVERAK, J.

Analysis of light by the scotopic eye. Rev.Czech.M. 6 no.4:287-295 '60.

1. Department of Applied and Normal Physiology, Medical Faculty,  
Charles University, Hradec Kralove. Directors: Prof. R. Vavra, M.D.  
and Prof. J. Melka, M.D. Department of Ophthalmology, Medical  
Faculty, Charles University, Hradec Kralove. Director:  
Prof. M. Klima, M.D.  
(ADAPTATION OCULAR)

VAVRA, R.; PEREGRIN, J.; SVERAK, J.

Light analysis by scotopic eyes. Cas.lek.cesk.99 no.43:1375-1378  
21 0 '60.

1. Katedra patologické a normální fyziologie, přednostové prof.  
dr. R. Vavra a prof.dr. J.Melka a Katedra očního lékařství v  
Hradci Králové, přednostové prof. dr. M.Klíma.  
(ADAPTATION OCULAR)

VAVRA, Rudolf; PEREGRIN, Jaroslav; SVERAK, Jaromir

Vectotachography of the human electroretinogram - method. Cesk. ofth.  
17 no.4/5:336-337 J1 '61.

1. Katedra patologické fyziologie, přednosta prof. dr. Sc. MUDr. Rudolf  
Vavra, katedra fyziologie, přednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Málka, katedra  
ocního lékařství, přednosta prof. MUDr. Milos Klima, Lékařská fakulta  
University Karlovy v Hradci Králové.

(ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY)

VAVRA, Ruđolf

Vectortachographic analysis. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.  
univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.2:209-216 '61.

1. Katedra patologické fyziologie; prednosta prof. Dr. Sc. MUDr.  
R.Vavra.

(VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY)

VAVRA, Rudolf; PEREGRIN, Jaroslav; SVERAK, Jaromir

Vectortachographic analysis of ERG. Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak.  
Karlovy. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.2:217-219 '61.

1. Katedra patologické fyziologie; prednosta prof. Dr.Sc. MUDr.  
R.Vavra Katedra fyziologie; prednosta prof. MUDr. J.Melka Oční  
klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Klima.  
(ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY) (VECTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

VAVRA, Rudolf; SVERAK, Jaromir; PEREGRIN, Jaroslav

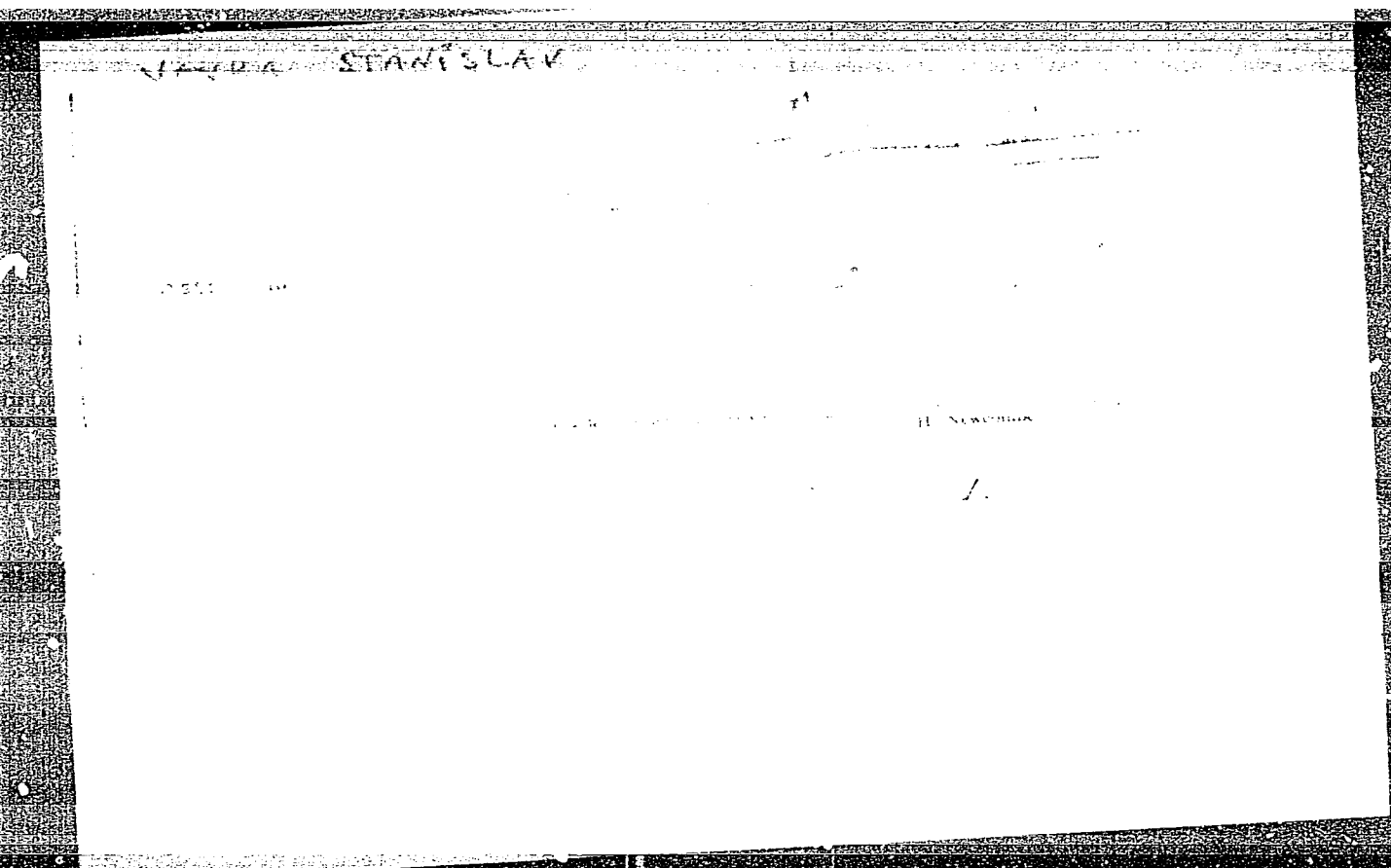
The use of vectortachographic analysis of the ERG curve in diseases of the optic nerve (Preliminary report). Sborn. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov. univ. (Hrad Kral) 4 no.2:221-229 '61.

1. Katedra patologické fyziologie; prednosta prof. Dr.Sc.MUDr. R.Vavra  
Oční klinika; prednosta prof. MUDr. M. Klima Katedra fyziologie;  
prednosta prof. MUDr. J.Melka.  
(ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY) (OPTIC NERVE diseases)  
(VECTOCARDIOGRAPHY)

VAVRA, S.

Dynamic resonance characteristics of tuned circuits. p. 125. (Strojnoelektro-  
technicky Casopis, Vol. 8, No. 2, 1957, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.



L 25313-65

EWT(m)/ENP(j)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/RM

3/9/64/000/006/0014/0017

ACCESSION NR: AP5001694

AUTHORS: Vavre, S.; Rudenko, N. P.

TITLE: Sorption of indium<sup>1</sup> by cationite KU-2 and stability constants of chloride-indium complexes in water-ethanol solutions

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 6, 1964, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: indium, indium compound, sorption, sorption kinetics/ KU-2 cationite

ABSTRACT: The sorption of indium by cationite KU-2 from water-ethanol solutions of muriatic acid was experimentally investigated using isotope indium-114m and calculating the degree of sorption from the activity of the solution before and after stirring. The indium sorption as a function of hydrochloric acid and ethanol concentration is shown in Figs. 1-3 on the Enclosures. The equilibrium constants

$$\beta_n = \frac{[In^{3+}][Cl^-]^n}{[InCl_n]}$$
 determined in water solutions and

water solutions with 20 and 40% ethanol by the Fronsus method described by Y. Y. Fomin ("Doklady Khimii," 24, 8, 1010, 1955) and are shown on Fig. 4 on the Enclosures. Using this relation

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L 25318-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001694

$\alpha_n = \frac{\beta_n [Cl^-]^n}{1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_n [Cl^-]^n}$  and the obtained stability constants, the regimes of different

complexes were determined as shown in Fig. 5 on the Enclosures. It shows that in the investigated concentrations of hydrochloric acid the complex  $InCl_2^+$  predominates, while the addition of a second chloride ion the extent of the complex  $InCl_2^+$ . Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiohimii NII yadernoy fiziki (Radiochemistry Laboratory of the All of Nuclear Physics)

SUB CODE: 10

25300-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001695

S/0189/64/000/006/0018/0021

AUTHORS: Rudenko, N. P.; Vavra, S.

TITLE: Sorption of indium by cationite KU-2 from water-ethanol solutions containing 8-hydroxyquinoline

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya 2. Khimiya, no. 6, 1964, 18-21

TOPIC TAGS: indium, indium compound, sorption, hydroxyquinoline, oxine/ KU 2 cationite

ABSTRACT: This paper presents the experimental results on the sorption of indium by cationite KU-2 from water-ethanol solutions containing 8-hydroxyquinoline and the indium desorption by several water-ethanol solutions containing oxine. The experiments were performed as previously described by N. P. Rudenko, S. Vavra, and I. Duda (Sb. "Trudy po khromatografii", No. 6, 1964). The indium sorption and partition coefficients as a function of oxine and ethanol content are shown in Figs. 1 and 2 on the Enclosures. Desorption solutions of water-acetone, water-methanol, water-ethanol and water-ethanol-chloroform containing oxine were compared with the desorption effectiveness of 1-normal hydrochloric acid taken as 100%.

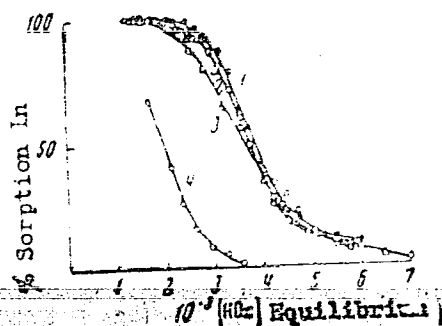
Card 1/5



L 25300-65  
ACCESSION NR: A7001695

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Indium sorption as a function of oxine and ethanol content:  $H_2O:C_2H_5OH = 1-5:5; 2-3:7; 3-1:9; 4-0:10$



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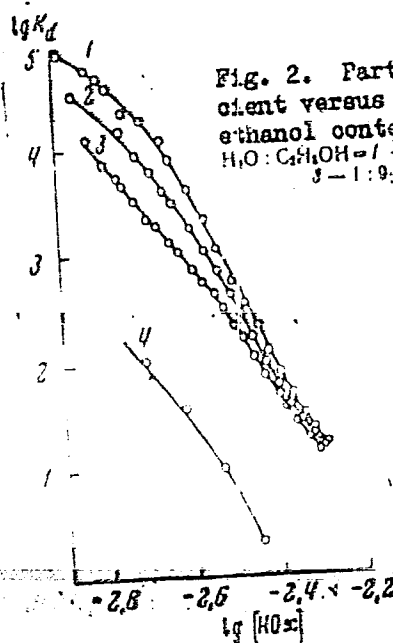


Fig. 2. Partition coefficient versus oxine and ethanol content:  $H_2O:C_2H_5OH = 1-5:5; 2-3:7; 3-1:9; 4-0:10$

L 25300-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001695

ENCLOSURE: 02

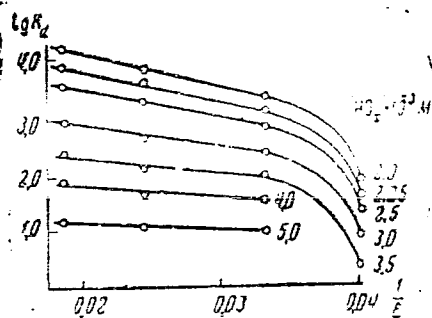


Fig. 3. Partition coefficient versus  $1/\epsilon$  (dielectric constant) and ethanol content

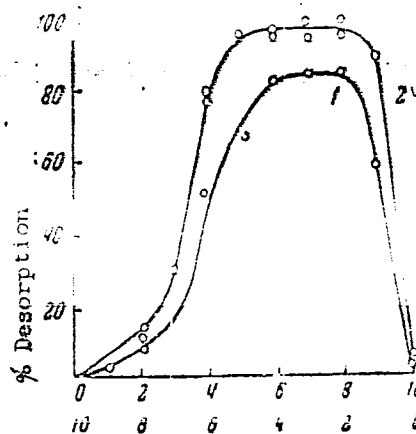


Fig. 4. Indium desorption by water-alcohol solutions with oxine: 1- 8 hour desorption, 2- 22 hour desorption

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L 25300-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5001695

ENCLOSURE: 03

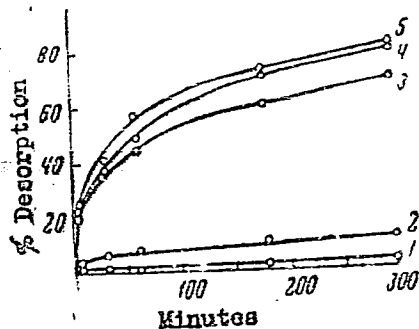


Fig. 5. Desorption kinetics in water-alcohol-oxine solution:

$H_2O : C_2H_5OH = 1-9:1; 2-8:2;$   
 $3-5:5; 4-2:8; 5-3:7$

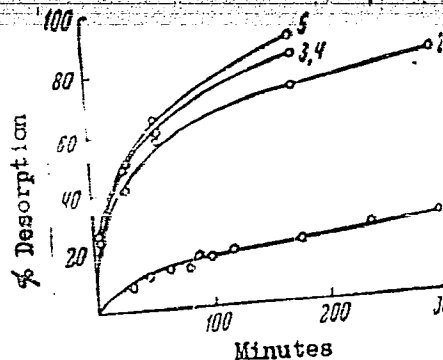


Fig. 6. Indium desorption by water-organic solutions of oxine.  
 $H_2O$ -organic solvent = 3:7:1-acetone, 2- ethanol, 3- methanol, 4 and 5

$H_2O : C_2H_5OH : CHCl_3 = 4-3:6:1; 5-2:6:2$

Card 5/5

L 22392-66 EWT(m)/EWG(m) DIAAP DS/RM  
ACC NR: AP6013976

SOURCE CODE: UR/0189/65/000/001/0018/0021

AUTHOR: Rudenko, N. P.; Vavra, S.; Duda, I. 1/6  
B

ORG: Laboratory of Radiochemistry, NII of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University  
(Laboratoriya radiokhimii NII yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-  
teta)

TITLE: Sorption of cadmium by the cation exchange resin<sup>1</sup> KU-2 from aqueous-organic  
solutions and method of separating radioactive indium and cadmium<sup>19</sup>

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya II. Khimiya, no. 1, 1965, 18-21.

TOPIC TAGS: sorption, cadmium, ion exchange resin, indium, radiation chemistry,  
radioisotope, isotope separation

ABSTRACT: The sorption of cadmium from aqueous ethanol solutions was  
studied for the cation exchange resin KU-2 in the hydrogen, ammonium,  
and 8-hydroxyquinoline forms. Cadmium containing the radioactive isotope  
Cd<sup>115m</sup>, free of the radioactive isotopes Cd<sup>115</sup> and In<sup>115m</sup>, was used.  
The greatest sorption was observed in the case of the ammonium form of the  
ion exchange resin, at any ethanol content in solution, and the least for  
the hydroxyquinoline form, except in the absence of ethanol, in which the  
least sorption was observed for the hydrogen form. The greatest sorption  
was observed from solutions with the smallest (10%) content of one of the  
two components (water or ethanol). The capacity of the cation exchange  
resin with respect to cadmium from aqueous solutions was 3.30-3.20 milli-  
gram equivalents per gram of KU-2 for the ammonium and hydrogen forms.  
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L 22392-66

ACC NR: AP6013976

A method is proposed for the separation of radioactive indium from cadmium: irradiated metallic cadmium is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, evaporated to dryness, and the residue dissolved in 1N hydrochloric acid. The solution obtained after the addition of aqueous ethanolic 8-hydroxyquinoline is subjected to chromatographic partitioning. Optimum composition of solution: ratio  $H_2O:C_2H_5OH = 3:7$ , concentrations:  $HCl\ 10^{-2}-10^{-3}\ M$ ,  $H_2O \times 5 \cdot 10^{-3}-10^{-2}\ M$ , cadmium  $10^{-4}\ M$ . Radioactive indium was successfully isolated from irradiated cadmium by this method. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 18, 07 / SUBM DATE: 20Apr64 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 dda

~~VAVRA,~~  
~~STANISLAV~~

VAVRA, S.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.  
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 12480

Author : Vavra Stanislav  
Inst : Karlov University, Prague, Czechoslovakia  
Title : Determination of the Contents of Ra and  $\text{MsTh}_1$  in a Mixture  
of the Two Isotopes

Orig Pub : Jaderna energie, 1957, 3, No 7, 203-205

Abstract : The method developed by the author for determining the contents of Ra and  $\text{MsTh}_1$  ( $\text{Ra}^{228}$ ) in a mixture of the two consists of counting the  $\gamma$  particles emitted by the components of the mixture by the method of thick-layer photoemulsions. From the length of the  $\gamma$ -particle track it is possible to determine the nucleus from which it was emitted. The number of disintegrating atoms of radium is determined directly by counting the number of emitted  $\gamma$  particles. It is impossible to use this method to determine the number of disintegrating atoms of  $\text{MsTh}_1$ , since the latter experiences  $\alpha$  decay. It is

Card : 1/3

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments  
Methods of Measurement and Research

C-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 6, 1958, No 12480

the mixture contains only several percent of  $M\alpha Th_1$ , the  
method described, in the author's opinion, is the most ac-  
curate and fastest.

Card : 3/3

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L 61058-65 EWT(m)/ENG(m) RM/DS/GS  
ACCESSION NR: AT5014247

UR/0000/65/000/000/0060/0063

20  
B+1

AUTHORS: Vavra, S.; Rudenko, N. P.

TITLE: Sorption of indium from several organoaqueous solutions by cationic exchanger KU-2

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut fizicheskoy khimii. Ionobmennaya tekhnologiya (ion exchange technology). Moscow, Izd-vo Khimya, 1965, 60-63

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange, ion exchange resin, chromatography, indium/ KU 2 cation exchanger

ABSTRACT: The sorption of In by cationic exchanger KU-2 from organoaqueous solutions was studied with the aim of extending currently available information on the sorption of ions by cation exchangers from aqueous solution to organoaqueous solutions. The solutions studied were: water-acetone, water-ethanol, and water-ethanol-chloroform. The experimental results for water-acetone mixtures are shown graphically (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The sorption process was found to follow a first order rate law. It is concluded that the magnitude of ion exchange constants decreases with decreasing dielectric penetration of the

Card 1/3

L 61058-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5014247

solution. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 graphs, and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26Feb65

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 009

Card 2/3

L 61058-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5011247

ENCLOSURE: 01

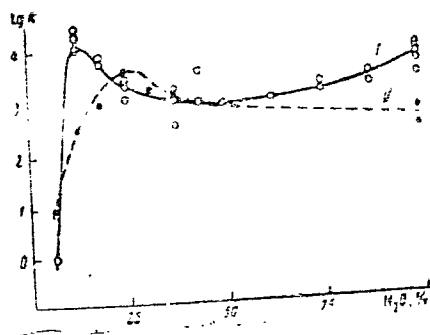


Fig. 1. Dependence of the distribution coefficient of indium on the amount of water in the acetone.  
I - H form of KU-2; II -  $NH_4$  form of KU-2.

Card 3/3

RUDENKO, N.P.; VAVRA, S.; DUDA, I.

Sorption of cadmium by the KU-2 cation exchanger from aqueous-organic solutions and the method of separating radioactive indium and cadmium. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20 no.1:18-21 (MIRA 18:3)  
Ja-F '65.

1. Laboratoriya radiokhimii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo universiteta.

VAVRA,Stanislav

Determining the radium and mesothorium-1 content in a mixture  
of both isotopes.. Jaderna energie 3 no.7:203-205 J1 '57

1. Katedra fysikalni chemie matematicko-fysikalni fakulty  
Karlovy university.

VAVRA, Zdenek; PAVLIK, Zdenek

The main trends of population growth in Czechoslovakia after  
the World War II. Vestnik CSAV 70 no.5:623-637 '61.

UHER, Miroslav, Dr.; VAVRA, Thomas

Elastic supportive device for paralysis of the lower extremity.  
Acta chir. orthop. traum cech. 23 no.1:42-45 Feb 56.

1. Orthopedické oddelení OUNZ Trutnov, přednosta prim. dr. M. Uher.  
Orthopedia n. p., služebna c. 6917 Trutnov, vedoucí T. Vavra.

(LEG, paralysis,

ther., elastic supportive appliance (Cz)

(PARALYSIS,

leg, ther., elastic supportive appliance (Cz)

VAVRA, V.

"Memorial of Military Fame", P. 5, (CESKOSLOVENSKA ARMADA, Vol. 3, No. 20,  
Sept. 1954, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 3, No. 12,  
Dec. 1954, Uncl.

Chloro, Vachlav

Carbon bearings sulfured by diffusion Vachlav  
Vachlav (Vachlav) Vachlav Mech. a. Vachlav. Zim  
Prague). Za Vachlav. Zim Vachlav 6, 674-810-01. Sulf  
for 1 hr. in a bath contg.

Na<sub>2</sub>S 2.44 and active a. Vachlav. and water  
are washed with a soln. of H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and water

MYDLIL, V.; VAVRA, Ya.

Study of the respiratory rate, and respiratory and minute pulmonary volume in healthy newborn infants by the mask and plathyamographic method. *Pediatrica* 39 no.1:60-63 '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz 1-y detskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. Shveytsar) i otdeleniya eksperimental'noy patologii (zav. - dotsent V. Zelenka) (Chekhoslovakiya).

(INFANTS (NEWBORN)) (RESPIRATION)

VAVRA, Vaclav

"Handbook of experimental stress analysis" by M. Hetenyi.  
Reviewed by Vaclav Vavra. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.2:94-  
95 '63.

CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

9 (2)

AUTHORS: Catkovsky, Jiri, Engineer, and Vavra, Zdenek  
TITLE: A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets  
PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1959, Nr 12, pp 455-458

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to show the way of designing a H.F. converter for transistor receiving sets. For the establishment of the characteristics of a transistor converter it is necessary to know the features of the transistor on the frequencies considered as well as of the other elements in the circuit. In order to calculate the amplification of the converter, the input and output impedances of the transistor and its amplification must be known. The amplification of the transistor is dependent on the current intensification on the I.F. The current intensification for a connection with the common emitter with a short circuit output and its dependence on the frequency is expressed in the following formulae:

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CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

# A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

$$\beta = \frac{\beta_o}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{oe}}} \quad \text{where } \beta \text{ is the current intensifi-}$$

cation in a connection with the common emitter for a given modulation frequency;  $\beta_o$  the current intensification in a connection with the common emitter at 1 kc;  $f$  is the considered modulated frequency and  $f_{oe}$  the limiting frequency of the transistor in connection with a common emitter. The input impedance of a transistor type 156NU70 in a common connection with the common emitter with a short-circuit output is graphically illustrated in Fig 1. A and B mark the beginning and the end of the medium wave range. As the graph shows, the input impedance is lower at the end of the range than at its beginning. Fig 2 presents the circuit diagram of a H.F. converter (Zawels). According to the experiments made, the conditions for mixing are best when the oscillator's voltage is

Card 2/5

CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

# A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

about 100-200mv, ie. the ideal oscillator's voltage should be constant in the whole frequency range. It is also necessary that the frequency of the oscillator be constant with the collector's voltage and with the heat. A primary problem is how to achieve an adequate limiting frequency for the used transistor. For most of the 152NU70 types transistors, the limiting frequency is above 2mc, so that the limiting frequency of the oscillations is practically always above 3.5 mc. For common medium wave superheterodyne receivers, a single transistor is used very often in the input circuit and it operates at the same time as an oscillator and as converter. The problem of the power amplification of a converter must be solved. If the power amplification is to be increased, a transistor must be chosen with the highest possible limiting frequency and the lowest possible resistance. A typical connection for a self-oscillating converter is shown in Fig 3. This connection is per-

Card 3/5

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CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

fect for medium waves and I.F. in a range of about 450 kc, but it is not suitable for short waves. More expensive receivers usually have a separate oscillator and converter. The authors proceed dealing with the noise in the converters. This noise can be classified as follows: 1) the noise created directly in the signal source; 2) the HF noise of the input transferred by the converter to the MF; 3) the noise from the oscillator transferred by the converter to the I.F.; 4) The noise on the I.F. produced in the input circuit; 5) The noise on the I.F. produced in the output circuit. It is possible to control the noise in a transistor converter and to keep it at minimum even for high requirements. Concluding, the authors give a practical example for the design of a self-oscillating converter and express their gratitude to Engineer Philipp from the VUŠT (Research Institute for Telecommunication Technique) A.S. Popov for his assistance. There are 5 graphs, 3 circuit diagrams

Card 4/5

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CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

and 5 references, 3 of which are US, 1 French and 1  
German.

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Card 5/5

CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

9 (2)

AUTHORS: Catkovsky, Jiri, Engineer, and Vavra, Zdenek

TITLE: A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

PERIODICAL: Sdělovací technika, 1959, Nr 12, pp 455-458

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to show the way of designing a H.F. converter for transistor receiving sets. For the establishment of the characteristics of a transistor converter it is necessary to know the features of the transistor on the frequencies considered as well as of the other elements in the circuit. In order to calculate the amplification of the converter, the input and output impedances of the transistor and its amplification must be known. The amplification of the transistor is dependent on the current intensification on the I.F. The current intensification for a connection with the common emitter with a short circuit output and its dependence on the frequency is expressed in the following formulae:

Card 1/5

CLECH/14-59-12-11/41

# A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

$$\beta = \frac{\beta_o}{1 + j \frac{f}{f_{oe}}} \quad \text{where } \beta \text{ is the current intensifi-}$$

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Card 2/5

CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

about 100-200mv, ie. the ideal oscillator's voltage should be constant in the whole frequency range. It is also necessary that the frequency of the oscillator be constant with the collector's voltage and with the heat. A primary problem is how to achieve an adequate limiting frequency for the used transistor. For most of the 152NU70 types transistors, the limiting frequency is above 2mc, so that the limiting frequency of the oscillations is practically always above 3.5 mc. For common medium wave superheterodyne receivers, a single transistor is used very often in the input circuit and it operates at the same time as an oscillator and as converter. The problem of the power amplification of a converter must be solved. If the power amplification is to be increased, a transistor must be chosen with the highest possible limiting frequency and the lowest possible resistance. A typical connection for a self-oscillating converter is shown in Fig 3. This connection is per-

Card 3/5

✓

CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

fect for medium waves and I.F. in a range of about 450 kc, but it is not suitable for short waves. More expensive receivers usually have a separate oscillator and converter. The authors proceed dealing with the noise in the converters. This noise can be classified as follows: 1) the noise created directly in the signal source; 2) the HF noise of the input transferred by the converter to the MF; 3) the noise from the oscillator transferred by the converter to the I.F.; 4) The noise on the I.F. produced in the input circuit; 5) The noise on the I.F. produced in the output circuit. It is possible to control the noise in a transistor converter and to keep it at minimum even for high requirements. Concluding, the authors give a practical example for the design of a self-oscillating converter and express their gratitude to Engineer Philipp from the VUST (Research Institute for Telecommunication Technique) A.S. Popov for his assistance. There are 5 graphs, 3 circuit diagrams

Card 4/5

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CZECH/14-59-12-11/41

A H.F. Converter for Transistor Receiving Sets

and 5 references, 3 of which are US, 1 French and 1 German.



Card 5/5

[illegible]

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/3 Surgery Mar 59

1481. (402) AUTOGENOUS CARTILAGE GRAFTS FOR PLASTIC OPERATIONS  
ON JOINTS - Autogenní chrupavka transplantační materiál při kloubních  
plastikách - Vavřda J., Škrovina B. and Kotrba F. Kat. Ortop.  
Vojenské Lék. Akad. J. Ev. Purkyně, Hradci Králové - ACTA CHIR.  
ORTHOP. TRAUM. ČECH. 1958, 25/3 (165-172) Illus. 16

For plastic operations on the elbow joint the authors recommend the use of the  
corresponding portions of the patient's talonavicular joint with the subchondral  
layer of the substantia spongiosa. The technique described was tested experiment-  
ally in dogs; the grafts healed rapidly and the cartilage remained intact during the  
period of observation (6 months) and maintained its vitality, provided the planes  
of the joints were congruent. (IX, 19)

VAVRDA, J.

Normal posture training. Acta chir. orthop. trauma. Cech. 29 no.1:  
2-10 F '62.

1. Ortopedická klinika lékařské fakulty Karlovy university v Hradci  
Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Vavrda.

(POSTURE in inf & child)

VA VRDA, Jaroslav

Prevention of congenital hip dislocation. Acta chir. orthop. traum.  
cech. 26 no.5-6:367-374 Nov 59.

1. Ortopedická klinika lékařské fakulty KU v Hradci Králové, přednosta  
prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Vavřda.

(HIP, fract. & disloc.)

VAVRDA, Jaroslav; SKROVINA, Branislav; KOTREBA, Frantisek

Autogenous cartilage in transplantation for plastic surgery of joints.  
Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25 no.3:165-175 May 58.

1. Katedra ortopedie Vojenske lekarske akademie J. Ev. Purkyne v  
Hradci Kralove, prednosta prof. MUDr. Jaroslav Vavrdka.

(JOINTS, surg.

plastic surg., with autogenous cartilage transpl. (Cz))

(CARTILAGE, transpl.

autogenous, in plastic surg. of joints (Cz))

*VAVRDA, Jaroslav,*  
VAVRDA, Jaroslav, Prof. Dr.

~~Prof. Dr. Vitezslav Chlumsky. Acta chir. orthop. traum. cech. 25~~  
no.1:68-70 Feb 58.

(BIOGRAPHIES

Chlumsky, Vitezslav (Cz))

VAVRDA, Jaroslav; RMR, Jaromir

Acute hematogenic osteomyelitis of the pelvis. Cas. lek. cesk. 97 no.5:  
159-163 31 Jan 58.

1. Katedra ortopedie Vojenske lekarske akademie J. Ev. Purkyne v Hradci  
Kralove, prednosta prof. J. Vavrda.

(OSTEOMYELITIS, case reports

pelvis, acute hematogenic osteomyelitis (Cz))

(PELVIS, dis.

osteomyelitis, acute hematogenic (Cz))

L 15990-66 EPF(n)-2/EWA(h)/EWI(m)

ACC NR: AP6008437

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/011/009/0330/0335

AUTHOR: Chalupa, Bohumil--Khalupa, B.; Kajfosz, Josef--Khayfosz, I.; Vavra, Jaroslav--Vavra, Ya.; Holecck, Josef--Golechek, Y. 46  
B

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, CSAV, Rez (Ustav jaderného výzkumu CSAV)

TITLE: Automation of physical experiments with polarized neutrons 19,44.55

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v. 11, no. 9, 1965, 330-335

TOPIC TAGS: circular polarization, gamma radiation, radiative capture, neutron, automation

ABSTRACT: A device is described that makes the apparatus for the measurement of circular polarization of gamma radiation from radiative capture of polarized neutrons on nuclei entirely automatic. Particular attention is aimed at problems having more general importance in the automation of physical experiments. This work was presented by J. Kopecky. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. NA

SUB CODE: 20, 18 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 005

Card 1/1 20

UDC: 539.125.518.5: 539.171.018

10

*β*-Chlorobutyric acetal. (I). Wichterle and L. Vavrečka. *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 10, 401-6 (1935). To 100 cc. MeOH satd. with dry HCl was added 100 g. calcined Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, then with violent agitation and cooling was added dropwise 500 cc. MeCH<sub>2</sub>CHCHO (I), the temp. being maintained below 5°. The lower layer was agitated with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln. (II), then treated with NaHSO<sub>4</sub> (III) and again repeatedly with II, and dried over solid II. *β*-Chlorobutyric di-Me acetal (IV) (580 g.), b<sub>10</sub> 55-7°, was obtained. I (175 g.) was added to a well-cooled and agitated soln. of PrOH satd. with HCl, the temp. being kept below 5°. The lower layer was poured into ice water and washed immediately with II, then with III and dried over solid II. The *β*-chlorobutyric di-Pr acetal thus obtained b<sub>10</sub> 102-4°. *β*-Chlorobutyric di-Bu acetal, b<sub>10</sub> 130-1°, and the diiso-Bu acetal, b<sub>10</sub> 129-30.5°, were prepd. in the same way.

I. C. Lo Cicero

New synthesis of lepidine. V. Transformation of vinyl-type halides to ketones. Ivan Vavrečka (Bata Factories, Zlín, Czech.). *Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun.* 14, 399-412 (1949) (in English).—PhNH<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe in aq. NaOH at 35° formed PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe (I), b<sub>p</sub> 136-8°, b<sub>a</sub> 103° (oxalate, m. 126-7°), and PhN(CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe)<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>p</sub> 147-50°, KOH 126-7°, and PhN(CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe)<sub>2</sub>, b<sub>p</sub> 127-8° in 75% alc. converted I to PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe (II) in 75% alc. converted I to PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe (III), b<sub>p</sub> 120-3°, I and concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at 45° formed PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CClMe (IV), b<sub>p</sub> 138-48°, m. 35-6°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0487, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.55122, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.56119, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.57212, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.58670 (oxalate, m. 133-4°; semicarbazone, m. 160-70°; picrate, m. 213°; sulfate, decomp. above 230°). Y-Ac deriv. (V), m. 115-16°. Addn. of IV to 90% H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, pouring onto ice, adding FeCl<sub>3</sub> soln. (1 g./ml.), and heating 4 hrs. at 70° formed lepidine, b<sub>p</sub> 118°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0849, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.611, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.61891, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.63034 (sulfate, m. 223°). At 70°, I and concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> formed lepidine in poorer yield than via IV. Similarly, the following were prepd.:

from *m*-O<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, the *m*-NO<sub>2</sub> analog of I, b<sub>p</sub> 170-80°, III, b<sub>p</sub> 210°, and V (as semicarbazone, m. 184-5°); from *p*-toluidine, the *p*-Me analog of I, b<sub>p</sub> 150°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0787, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.55701, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.56279, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.57838 (oxalate, m. 137°), and IV, m. 42°, b<sub>p</sub> 135-45°, and 1,6-dimethylquinoline, b<sub>p</sub> 133-4°, b<sub>a</sub> 103-15° d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0589, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.60168, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.62032, n<sub>F</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.62110 (sulfate, m. 192°); from *p*-anisidine, the *p*-MeO deriv. of I, b<sub>p</sub> 145-50° (oxalate, m. 140-2°). Only *p*-anisidine resulted from attempts to prep. the analog of IV. *N*-(3-Chloro-2-butenyl)-2-naphthylamine, b<sub>p</sub> 146-60° (picrate, m. 215-16°), is converted by H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> at room temp. to 4-methylbenzo[*k*]quinoline, b<sub>a</sub> 152-6°, m. 74° (oxalate, m. 91-0°). CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub> reacted slowly with PhNH<sub>2</sub> in aq. NaOH to give PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub>. Below 140°, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> did not act on this; above, total decompn. took place. No PhNHCH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH:CCl<sub>2</sub> or 3-methylindole was obtained. John Howe Scott

KIHN, E., MUDr.; VAVRECKA, M., MUDr.

Modifications of liver function in peptic ulcer. *Cesk. gastroenter.*  
9 no.3:212-213 Sept 55.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyživvy lidu, Praha. Reditel doc. Dr. J. Masek.  
(PEPTIC ULCER, physiology,  
liver funct. tests)  
(LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, in various diseases,  
peptic ulcer)

VAVRECKA MILAN

MD *Attempt of elaboration of acetylation test for the diagnosis of hyperthyroidism. Milan Vavrečka and Jan Petrášek (III. int. klin., Prague). Časopis Lékařů Českých 94, 493-7(1955).—One g. p-aminobenzoic acid (I) was administered together with 0.5 l. tea and both free and total I excreted in urine collected at 1-hr. intervals. Glycine and glucuronic acid conjugates are also included as the method also measures all diazotizable anilines. The difference between free and total I represents acetylated derivatives and is expressed as % of total I. The acetylation test was performed in 13 patients with manifest hyperthyroidism and in 13 control subjects. The av. % of acetylated I in hyperthyroid patients is significantly lower in the urine collected in the first and second periods. The scatter of the values decreases when urines of the first two, three, or four collection periods are combined; significance of the difference between controls and hyperthyroid patients increases. Acetylation in the urine collected during the first 3 hrs. after I intake is recommended for diagnostic purposes, the av. being  $61.8 \pm 6.5$  in controls,  $33.0 \pm 8.3\%$  in hyperthyroid patients. A decrease of available active acetate in hyperthyroidism is suggested by the fact that the difference between controls and hyperthyroid patients is higher in the first hours of the test while the automatic level is high.*

I. M. Hala

①

VAVRECKA, M.; PETRASEK, R.; KOMARKOVA, A.

Citrate metabolism in human erythrocytes; preliminary report. Cesk. gastroenter. 11 no.5:383-384 5 Sept 57.

1. UVVL, Praha, red. doc. MUDr J. Masek.--Ustr. lav. SFN, Praha, pred. prof. MUDr J. Horejsi.

(CITRATES, in blood  
in erythrocytes (Cz))

(ERYTHROCYTES, metab.  
citrate (Cz))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/9 Phy.Biochem. Sept 57

153. VAVREČKA M. Inst. für Ernährungsforsch., Prag XIV. Der Zitratmetabolismus in menschlichen Erythrozyten. I. Die Wirkung des Zitrats auf die Acetylierungsfähigkeit der Erythrozyten. Citrate metabolism in human erythrocytes. I. Effect of citrate on acetylating power of erythrocytes. NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN 1957, 44 2 (39-40) Tabellen 1  
Addition of citrate increases the acetylating activity of washed erythrocytes incubated with glucose. Citrate can act as substrate in the acetylation of aromatic amines in erythrocytes, independently of glycolysis

VAVRECKA, M.;VOXAC, V.;PETRASEK, R.;VAGRINKOVA, H.;BROWN, T.

Effect of chlortetracycline on fat metabolism. Cesk. fysiол. 9  
no.1:95 Ja 60.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyziivy lidu, Praha.  
(CHLORTETRACYCLINE pharmacol.)  
(FATS metab.)

NOVAK, M.; VAVRECKA, M.; VOKAC, V.

Ultra-micromethod for the determination of transaminases. Cas.  
lek.cesk. 99 no.5:152-156 29 Ja '60.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu v Praze, red.doc. MUDr. J. Masek.  
(TRANSAMINASES blood)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POLEDNE, R., VAVRECKA, M., PETRASEK, R; Nutrition Research  
Institute (Ustav pro Vyzkum Vyzivy Lidu), Prague.

"Metabolism of Tripalmitin-1-C<sup>14</sup> in Rat Liver."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, pp 84-85

Abstract: 27 mg of a fat emulsion tagged with tripalmitin-1-C<sup>14</sup> was administered to each animal; in 10 minutes a maximum of 60% was found in liver lipids, in 80 minutes it dropped to 20%. The activity in the fraction of non-esterified fatty acid increases rapidly and then begins to drop. Incorporation in the phospholipid fraction is also very fast in the first 20 minutes. The activity of reesterified triglycerides reaches a maximum in 40 minutes and then drops. 1 Figure, 4 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 27 Sep 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PETRANEK, R., POLEDNE, R., VAVRECKA, M: Nutrition Research  
Institute (Ustav pro Vyzkum Vyzivy Lidu), Prague.

"Changes in Lipogenesis Caused by Interrupted Starvation and Cold."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 81

Abstract: Female rats were kept for 6 weeks at 23°C and 5°C, and given food only 3 days in a week. Glu in the form of sodium acetate was injected; interrupted starvation caused a fourfold increase of Glu incorporation into the total lipids in the liver; transferring the rats to cold further increased the Glu incorporation. Interrupted starvation increased the intake in cholesterol and decreased it in phospholipids. Exposure to cold reverses this result; the main part of Glu is found in the triglyceride fraction. 2 Western references. Submitted at the "16 Days of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep, 65.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VAVRECKA, M., POLEDNE, R., PETRASEK, R; Nutrition Research  
Institute, (Ustav pro Vyzkum Vyzivy Lidu), Prague.

"Incorporation of Palmitate-1-Cl<sup>14</sup> Bound to Albumin in Lipids  
of Rat Liver Slices."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 2, Feb 66, p 84

Abstract: The incorporation is very fast for 5 minutes, slower  
between 5 and 10. In the first period there is mainly an  
increase in free palmitic acid, in the second an accumulation  
of non-esterified palmitic acid. Experiments were conducted at  
37°C. 1 Figure, 6 Western references. Submitted at "16 Days  
of Physiology" at Kosice, 29 Sep 65.

L 1170-66 EMP(D)/EMP(D)/EMP(Y)/EMP(L)/EMP(1)/ETI... ISF(c) 10/10  
 "ACC" NR: AP6030219 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0057/66/000/003/0132/0135

AUTHOR: Vavrecka, Miroslav (Engineer); Sobota, Rudolf (Engineer) 4<sup>1</sup> B  
 ORG: Metallurgical Projects, Ostrava (Hutni projekt)  
 TITLE: Automation of 1700 mm wide sheet hot rolling mill at the East Slovakian Iron Works, and its perspectives 14  
 SOURCE: Hutnik, no. 3, 1966, 132-135  
 TOPIC TAGS: rolling mill, automation, hot rolling, sheet metal, metalworking machinery

ABSTRACT: The unit is basically as well automated as most of the present day plants anywhere in the world. It is more advanced in this respect than any other Czechoslovak plant. The greatest drawback at present is that the finishing mill has not been automated at all. There is also no computer control at all, while some of the plants abroad are run by computer control everywhere but in the preheating furnaces. The present installation at the East Slovak Iron Works will be improved in two steps. To begin with, automatic regulation of the thickness of the sheet in the finishing mill will be installed; it will be possible to regulate it within  $\pm 0.025 - 0.05$  mm. In the second step a computer for the regulation of the existing automated equipment will be installed. The main items of the equipment to be operated by the computer are given. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,646]

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001  
 OTH REF: 001

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BROD, J.; HORNYCH, A.; VAVREJN, B.; PRAT, V.; KOTKOVA, E.; DEJDAR, R.;  
OPPELT, A.; CHARVAT, P.

Isotope renography in the diagnosis of chronic pyelonephritis.  
Cas. lek. Cesk. 104 no.52:1409-1420 24 D '65.

1. Ustav pro choroby oběhu krevního v Praze (ředitel prof.  
dr. J. Brod, DrSc.) a Vyzkumný ústav pro využití radioizotopu  
v lékařství (vedoucí MUDr. B. Vavřejn, CSc.).